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號十月四年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1917.

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Central Police Station between the hours
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daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
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PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
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Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
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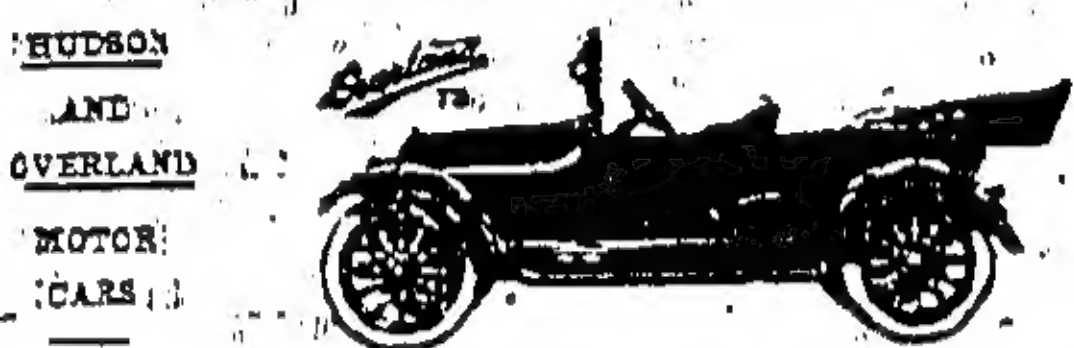
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GREAT BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

FROM ARRAS TO LENS.
A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF
PRISONERS.

LONDON, April 9.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

We attacked at 5.30 this morning
on a wide front and penetrated the
enemy lines everywhere, from the
southward of Arras to the southward of
Lens, progressing satisfactorily at all
points.

We stormed the villages of Hermies
and Boursies in the direction of
Cambrai, and also penetrated Havrincourt wood.

We captured Fresnoy-le-Petit in the
direction of St. Quentin, and advanced
our line to the south-east of Le Verquain.

We took a considerable number of
prisoners.

THE AERIAL WARFARE.

ALL RECORDS OF SPEED AND
SKILL, BROKEN.

LONDON, April 8.

Mr. Beach Thomas, the war corres-
pondent, describes the aeroplanes on
both sides on the Western Front as
possessing breathless speed and being
practically noiseless. All records of
speed and skill have been broken.
A British machine that dived five enemy
aeroplanes in one flight. The art of
high diving has increased immeasurably.
Machines descend like a plummet from a
height of 15,000 feet to bomb a train, fire
on a balloon, or fusillade a body of
troops. Firing at small objects on the
ground, is practised daily, like target
shooting. So quickly do the divers come and
go that riflemen are often too astonished
to fire till the machine has disappeared.

The German authorities complain
bitterly of the failure of their infantry
to fire on such occasions.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

AN ARMY FOR EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The war legislation will be submitted
to Congress during the present week.
It is increasingly apparent that the
Government contemplates sending an
army to Europe. Three million
grenades have been ordered and the
steel helmet is to be adopted.
The General Staff contemplates an
army of 2,000,000 being raised in two
years.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO KING GEORGE.

LONDON, April 9.

President Wilson has replied to the
King's message as follows:—
"Your majesty's eloquent message at
a critical moment in our national life,
is a proof to the community of the
sentiment among the free peoples of the
world who are now striving to defend
their ideals, to maintain the blessings of
national independence and to uphold
the rights of humanity. In the name
of the American people and of the
Government to which they look for
guidance, I thank you for your inspiring
words."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S THANKS TO PRESIDENT POINCARÉ.

PARIS, April 8.

President Wilson has replied to
President Poincaré thanking him for
his congratulations on the attitude of
the United States has been forced to adopt
in opposition to the pitiless German
imperialism.

GERMAN SHIPS IN CUBAN PORTS SEIZED.

HAVANA, April 8.

Three interned German ships at
Havana, two at Cienfuegos and one at
Santiago, have been seized and the
crews arrested.

GERMANS ARRESTED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 8.

Twenty-four more Germans have been
arrested, including the former head of
the Sayville wireless station.

PANIC IN CHICAGO WHEAT PIT.

NEW YORK, April 8.

A panic in the Chicago wheat pit re-
sulted in prompt Government action to
safeguard the world's food supply. The
panic was due to the report of the
Department of Agriculture that severe
weather had reduced the winter crop by
50,000,000 bushels. Fortunately the
production of Rye is a record of
150,000,000 bushels. Farmers are
sowing maize on the damaged wheat
fields.

(Continued on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1917.

IN accordance with the programme arranged by the Committee for the celebration of St. George's Day, MONDAY the 23rd instant a SEASIDE SPEARMAN PERFORMANCE will be given at the Theatre Royal at 3.15 and 7.15. Applications for seat vouchers, WHICH CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED BY ENGLISHMEN, may be up to and including THURSDAY the 12th instant, be sent to the Hon. Sec. Mr. J. BENTLEY, Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, stating the number of seats required for the applicant and his guests; and these vouchers, which are unquarrelled, will be exchangeable for numbered seat tickets at \$5.00 each ON PAYMENT TO MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO., when the Office is open, on and after MONDAY the 12th instant.

In case applications exceed the accommodation of the Theatre, the vouchers issued will necessarily be for a smaller number of seats than are applied for. In the Dress Circle, a limited reservation has been made for Official Guests, and other seats have been sold by auction; the remainder of the Dress Circle, and the whole of the Stalls will be available.

Hongkong, April 7, 1917.

1855

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- 7086 (Tosoni) M. W. Waltz Orchestra
(Invitation to the Waltz)
- 6103 (For Valour) Military Waltz
(Business as Usual March)
- 6107 (A Southern Wedding)
(The Watermelon Fete)
- 6826 (March Lorraine)
(Old Comrades March)
- 6927 (Fiddle Fun Part 1)
(Fiddle Fun Part 2)

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It's here!

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11/10/17, March 21, 1916.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

S.S. "HARTLEPOOL"

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN nor the OWNERS will be responsible for any DEBTS incurred by any member of the CREW of the above vessel.
Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1843

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on THURSDAY, April 12th at 5.15 p.m.
Clubs interested are invited to send representatives.

T. LINDSAY WOODS,

Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 4, 1917. 1840

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club's Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, April 5, 1917. 1849

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1407

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AND

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They possess a most pleasant flavour and are unquestionably the finest Virginia Cigarette manufactured.



OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

THE GERMAN FLEET.

WILL IT COME OUT AGAIN?

[BY HENRY C. BYWATER.]

"In 1917 faced to witness the greatest sea battle of all time, a battle which, like Trafalgar, will settle the question of naval preponderance for generations. Among naval officers, opinion is divided as to whether the High Sea Fleet will come out in force to accept a decisive engagement, or continue to lurk behind its shore defences and minefields, leaving the active prosecution of the war to submarines and aircraft.

Those who favour the latter theory argue that after experiencing the devastating effect of British gunnery at Jutland, the Germans will have no stomach for another encounter with the Grand Fleet, especially as they know themselves to be outnumbered in heavy ships by something like two to one. Nevertheless, there are indications that momentous naval developments are approaching.

Information to hand from trustworthy quarters tells of incessant activity at the German bases. The capital ships of the High Sea Fleet are frequently seen at sea within the "water triangle," practising tactical evolutions and attended by a dense screen of light cruisers and destroyers. Moreover, the ubiquitous Zeppelins scan the surface for prowling periscopes. During October and November, heavy and sustained gunfire audible in the western portion of the Baltic denoted battle practice on an extensive scale. It will be remembered that similar activity was observed in the months that preceded the battle of Jutland.

DOUBTFUL NEWS FROM NEUTRALS.

Speculation as to the present strength of the High Sea Fleet is necessarily futile. From the beginning of the war, Germany's naval ports have been hermetically sealed, and extraordinary pains are taken to hide from the world the nature and extent of the work that is in progress at those places. At the same time, a great deal of dubious information has been circulated from German sources with regard to the ship-building policy adopted during the war.

In particular, the Scandinavian Press has frequently asserted, on the basis of "special information" from Germany, that practically no large warships have been laid down in the country since the outbreak, and that new construction is confined to light cruisers, torpedo craft, and submarines. Similar news often appears in the American, Dutch, and Swiss papers. Such unanimity is highly suspicious, pointing as it does to a common origin, which can only be German. It is, in fact, precisely the sort of intelligence one would expect the enemy to disseminate if he were devising his entire resources to the production of super-Dreadnoughts. That submarines continue to be built in large numbers is known positively, but the output of such craft must be enormous indeed if it is monopolizing the attention of the German shipbuilding industry.

Another suspicious item of news which reaches us from many neutral quarters is to the effect that, although the building of great men-of-war has been practically suspended, the German yards are working at full blast on merchant vessels, large numbers of which have been laid down or launched in the last year or two. This, we are told, is in preparation for the struggle for mercantile supremacy which Germany believes will follow immediately after the war. It sounds far from convincing. With almost the whole of her existing mercantile fleet lying idle in home, or foreign ports, with new capital at a premium, and with the growing probability that the Allies, if successful, will identify themselves for their shipping losses at the expense of her mercantile marine, what incentive has Germany to direct skilled labour and precious raw material to the creation of new merchant ship pings?

THE ONE CHANCE.

Even the most hardened German militarist now realizes that his country is bound to fail in the war unless she can achieve some measure of success in the naval arena. Since the blockade has become so in fact, we do not hear so much of the former boasts from Berlin about the land conquering the sea, of the triumph of Moltke over Mahan. Unless Germany has gone stark mad, she will be bending every effort to smother

at least a semblance of victory at sea. One really effective blow in this element would do more to rehabilitate her cause than a succession of victories on the battlefields on the Continent.

As the pressure of the blockade becomes more and more intolerable, and the prospect of a really decisive military success in East or West grows ever fainter, Germany is bound to turn her eyes towards the Fleet, her last remaining card. The reward of a success at sea would be prodigious; the consequence of failure would add but little to her plight. By every law of logic she is constrained to strike with her utmost power at sea. When, where, or how this blow is to be delivered can only be conjectured. But that it will be struck at no distant date is the conclusion to which one is driven after a careful study of all the evidence available. Fortunately, in the recent changes at the Admiralty the nation has a pledge that the control of our naval forces is in thoroughly capable hands, and that the fleet will sail when and where it is needed with calm and confidence. The day of the desperate enemy to escape his inevitable doom.

CUPID AND THE CAR.

GIRL ON THE FOOTBOARD AND HER MANY ADMIRERS.

He was a leather-jungled conductor, very brusque in his manner and business-like in his methods, and he rang his bell with an electric swiftness. The bus was full inside, and as the vehicle sped along towards the City his hoarse voice reverberated throughout the interior, so that while, ostensibly, he was confidently talking to a man in the corner, he was, in fact, letting loose his own opinions for the entertainment of all the passengers. And this is what a news of the World correspondent heard. "You'd hardly believe it, but it really takes the biscuit, and I can't for the life of me understand how men in this time of national crisis can make such fools of themselves. But, somehow it seems to me as if they've lost their heads since the girls took to the footboard. Dyer knows, it's nothing unusual now for men to 'ave a screw' at the girls' badges, and then, sure enough, you find at the garages letters addressed to 'em like this:—'Conductress, 'Badge No. —' and they don't stop at expressing their admiration for 'em, but even ask for appointments to meet 'em when they're off duty. And it don't end there; no fear. Why, some of these girls get all sorts of presents, generally boxes of chocolates, and some of 'em I've seen must 'ave cost 'em a quid or perhaps twelve and a tanner. He paused to recover his breath a moment, and then he resumed, in the same strident tones: "Of course, I ain't a-blaunting the girls; no fear, not me. If men like to be such mugs, well, good luck to the girls—that's my own honest opinion about 'em. It's these Colonial soldiers that seem to make the most fuss. Dyer knows, some 'em 'll let three or four buses go by in there 'appens to be men behind and they'll wait, goodness knows how long, to see a girl by the footboard. Dyer knows, some of the men even ask the girls for their names and addresses, so as they can see 'em afterwards. And the other day, in 'Cannon-street, a man, in giving me a fare says to me: 'If you were a girl, I'd accept your 'and.' Rot, I call it. There's no understanding some people. Fare, please."

The Man Who Gets There

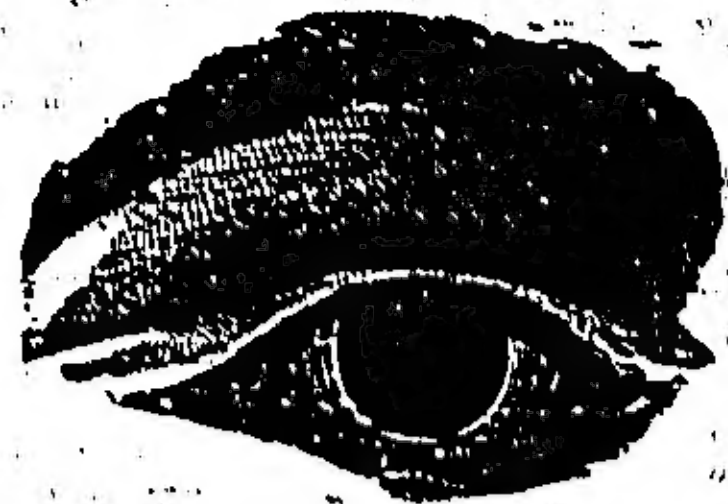
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WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

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INTIMATIONS



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NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH AT HEAD OF DOCK	DEPTH AT TAIL OF DOCK	HEIGHT OF TIDE	HEIGHT OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	574	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	574	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	574	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	574	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
TAL-KO-THUI					
James Watson Dock	600	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
ABRARDEN					
Ship Dock	100	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
Lumber Dock	100	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 515.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

INTIMATIONS

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(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK.)

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
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Supplied by all Chemists and Stores.
(3 Sums, 1/6, 2/6 and 11/- (In England).)

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

HORLICK'S Malted Milk Co., Slough, Bucks, Eng.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH AT HEAD OF DOCK	DEPTH AT TAIL OF DOCK	HEIGHT OF TIDE	HEIGHT OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	574	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	574	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
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INFECTIOUS and CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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Telephone No. 16.

To-day's Advertisements

POSITION WANTED.

GOVERNOR (experienced) returning from Peking post and September, DESIRES ENGAGEMENT from May to November or companion to children, with family going to Japan in Summer.

Apply:— "GOVERNOR".

6/a "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, April 10, 1917. 1058

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN D. A. LUKHMANOFF, Russian Volunteer Fleet Agent for Shanghai and Hongkong, has the honor to notify the clients of the Company that the political changes in Russia do not affect the Company's business, which will be carried on as usual.

Hongkong, April 10, 1917. 1859

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

Estates close for Gymkhana on April 21st.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, April 12—
5.15 p.m.—H.K. Tennis League's Annual General Meeting.

FRIDAY, April 13—
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials, Serge, Sheets, etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc. at "The Homestead," 43 the Park.

SATURDAY, April 14—
10 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc. of the late Mr. A. H. Hewett at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
10.30 a.m.—Auction of one Motor and three Pianos at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
St. Joseph's College Sports at Race Course, Happy Valley.

SUNDAY, April 15—
10.30 a.m.—Half-Yearly Meeting of the H.K. Jockey Club.
Gymkhana Club's Meeting at Race Course, Happy Valley.

MONDAY, April 16—
St. George's Day.
Morning sale of Badges.
Afternoon, Fete and Call at Volunteer Headquarters.
9.15 p.m.—"Scenes from Shakespeare" at Theatre Royal.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$30 per annum; per quarter and per month, pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Advertisements and notices to advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent as soon as possible.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Manager's Address: "Mail," Hongkong.

Editor's Address: "Mail," Hongkong.

Telephone No. 22.

The "China Mail," Limited.

certainly not best served in China by granting a monopoly to Mr. BANDMANN for their exhibition. We find these questions being asked: "Can it be denied that a mere matter of money has kept these films away from the Capital of China and from the North of China, generally? Is the insistence shown by Mr. BANDMANN's Agent on getting his own terms dominated by a consideration for War Charities or for the concessionaire's pocket? We have seen no answers to those questions, but there can be no two opinions about the fact that an arrangement made by the War Office which leaves it possible for such questions to be asked is a grave scandal, and in the best interests of the two objects which we conceive to be in view—viz: Propaganda and the benefitting of the War Charities—it is to be hoped that the petition which is about to be presented to His Majesty's Government, through the Legation at Peking, will result in an early reconsideration of the arrangement, or at least some public assurance that the two objects which we assume to be in view will be satisfactorily served.

The China Mail.

Hongkong, Tuesday, April 10, 1917.

THE BRITISH WAR FILMS IN CHINA.

It has been much advertised that Mr. MAURICE BANDMANN, the Theatrical Agent of Calcutta, has been granted a monopoly for the display of the British Official War Films in the Far East, and we observe that the arrangement is one which has evoked very strong protests. In the Straits Settlements we noticed recently that some doubt was cast on Mr. BANDMANN's claim, it being suggested that the rights to produce these films were bought in India, not from the Government, but from an ordinary film agent, in the ordinary way of business. It was also asked whether it was not a fact that throughout the Straits Settlement and Federated Malay States, where a film has been produced, that the cinema proprietors have only been allowed 25 per cent. of the gross takings to pay their rent, salaries and expenses, whilst 75 per cent. has been retained by Mr. BANDMANN's representatives: "or if not this amount, then what amount? A further complaint was that the local agent was unable to state what particular charities were to be benefited, or to what extent. So far as the *bona fides* of Mr. BANDMANN's monopoly are concerned, the Governor of the Straits Settlements has announced that he is "perfectly satisfied that these films are being shown with the full approval of His Majesty's Government, the War Office having made the necessary arrangements with Mr. MAURICE BANDMANN for their exhibition in the Far East." All the same the arrangement, we think, deserves all the criticism which has been passed upon it. The Tientsin Branch of the Overseas Club, we notice, is organizing a public Petition to His Majesty's Government on the subject, in which it is suggested that the paramount consideration in displaying these films in China should be their value as a medium of British War Propaganda and that it is of the utmost importance, from the national point of view, that these films should be shown far and wide among the Chinese, their display in Foreign-owned theatres, before European and American spectators, being a matter of secondary importance. The petitioners further say that they do not regard as satisfactory any arrangement that gives to one person a pecuniary interest in the display of the films, and they strongly urge His Majesty's Government to entrust the supervision of the display of the War Films to His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officials in China. These views receive strong support in North China, and we have no doubt they will be generally endorsed in South China also. We can discover no statement as to the object of the War Office in making arrangements for the display of these films in the Far East, but we have very little doubt that the main object was propaganda, and that object is

THE MAGISTRACY.

THE RETURN OF A BANISHER.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, a banisher, who only last February was banished for ten years, was charged with returning to the Colony before his time of banishment had expired.

The defendant said he had heard that his father had arrived in Hongkong and came to the Colony to see him.

Sergeant Wills, however, stated that the defendant's father was on a Blue Funnel steamer in England.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour.

INDIAN SOLDIER DISCHARGED.

The case in which an Indian sepoy was charged with the theft of a roll of silk, valued at \$15, from a shop at No. 40 Nathan Road, Kowloon, was concluded before Mr. Wood this morning, the defendant being discharged.

A PORTUGUESE CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Joze Luiz Marques of No. 30 Ma Tan Wai Tai Hang, was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning for having assaulted a Chinese amah in his employ.

Mr. J. G. Gardiner, who appeared as solicitor for the defence, pleaded not guilty on behalf of his client.

Evidence was heard and His Worship discharged the defendant.

"SNATCHING A BANGLE."

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese, charged with snatching a bangle from a small child, was sentenced to six months' hard labour, four hours' stocks in lieu of the last, day and ten strokes of the birch.

A POST OFFICE PROSECUTION.

A Chinese trader was fined \$100 by Mr. J. R. Wood this morning for bringing 95 unopened letters into the Colony from Macao.

AN ARMED ROBBERY.

A Chinese woman has reported to the Police that three men knocked on the door of her residence at No. 27 Western street yesterday and asked for admittance, stating that they had come to make a ladder for the clock left, which one of the party had rented two days previously. She opened the door for them, but after they had entered the house, she discovered that the men were armed with knives. They then seized her and also her two daughters, and after locking them in the clock house, stole money and jewelry to the total value of \$111.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY SHAKESPEARIAN PERFORMANCE.

FURTHER AUCTION OF SEATS.

A second auction of seats for the St. George's Day Shakespearian performance at the Theatre Royal was held at the Hongkong Hotel this morning.

Mr. H. P. White again officiated as Auctioneer and the seats, for sale consisted of the two top rows in the centre of the Dress Circle and also two boxes. Although there were only about half a dozen bidders present, the sale of 25 seats and two boxes realised the handsome sum of \$1,735. The two highest prices paid were by the Hon. Mr. Holyoak, who had two seats knocked down to him for \$350, and Mr. A. R. Lowe, who bid \$300 for three seats. The boxes went for \$50 and \$55.

WAR CHARITIES.

Our Little Bit Society, Kowloon, have today forwarded their usual fortnightly parcel of comforts for the soldiers, to the Matron, Hospital Auxiliaries, 115, Henfield, France, through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., consisting of the following:

- 1,116 Rolled Bandages.
- 18 Bags Swabs (100 in each).
- 84 Flannel Manytailed Bandages.
- 97 Milk Covers.
- 36 Eye Bandages.
- 31 pairs Surgical Stockings.
- 68 White Caps.
- 17 pairs Stretcher Boots.
- 121 sets Pyjamas.
- 24 Pocket Books.
- 12 Puzzles.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poisoning is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

LIKELIHOOD OF CHINA'S ENTRY.

A Peking telegram to our Chinese contemporary, the *Wai Tai Po*, states that in view of the possibility of China entering the war, the paper currency dropped several points; but notwithstanding the opposition there is every indication that China will enter the war.

A joint Conference of the Committees of both Houses is called for to-day to discuss the diplomatic situation.

FIRE ON N.Y.K. "RANGOON MARU."

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha informs us that the N.Y.K. s.s. *Rangoon Maru* was on fire from Friday night, 6th inst., to Saturday, 7th inst. Holds Nos. 3 and 4, which contained 11,140 bales Cotton, 373 bales Yarn and 272 packages Sundries, were flooded, and of these goods it was ascertained that 300 bales Cotton were damaged by fire, the rest by water. The matter will form a subject for General Average contribution.

THE SINGAPORE HARBOUR BOARD.

REPORT FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31.

The Singapore Harbour Board's report for the half-year ending December 31, 1916, has been issued and shows that the credit balance of income and expenditure account for the half-year under review is \$1,298,290.58. Of this sum, the interest paid or due to Government, on Loan Funds, under Ordinance No. IV of 1907, is \$1,026,353.73 and the credit balance \$271,936.85 is carried forward. The amount carried forward to the credit of next half-year's account is \$399,357.71, being \$271,934.85 from the half-year under review, and \$127,422.86, the balance at June 30, 1916.

HEARING CASES IN CAMERA.

ADMIRALTY'S DEMAND TO LOSSES COMMISSION.

Some strong comments upon the action of the Admiralty were made by Sir James Woodhouse, chairman of the Defence of the Realm Losses Commission, on February 2nd, in declining to consider in camera a claim made against the Admiralty in respect of a vessel chartered by that department.

The Solicitor-General (Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C.) represented the Admiralty, and Mr. Hargrave, K.C., the applicants. Before the case was opened Sir James explained that the Commission had opened their proceedings to the public and the Press, since they moved into their new quarters, in the public interest, and were satisfied that good results had come from their decision to do so. They were quite alive to the fact that occasionally a case may come before them which it was desirable to hear in private.

ADMIRALTY LETTER. "But the Commission," he continued, "have received from the officers of the Admiralty a communication, couched in language which they much resent, demanding an assurance beforehand that the case shall be heard in camera."

The Commission had replied that the case should be heard wholly or partly in private, and they had received a letter from the Admiralty stating that they did not know with what authority the Commission had been given to understand that the Solicitor-General intended to make such an application. The letter went on: "Their Lordships have given no such instructions to the Solicitor-General, who is to represent them at the hearing."

"We desire, to say," continued the chairman, "with some warmth, that we will not tolerate communications of the kind made either from officials of the Admiralty or any other department. The Commission sit here under the King's Commission to do our duty in accordance with instructions."

Sir James added that they would listen to any application made in the public interest and in a proper way. Sir Gordon Hewart's statement: "The Solicitor-General replied that he was not only surprised, but grieved, to hear what the chairman had said—can only imagine," said Sir Gordon Hewart, "that there has been some great misapprehension. At the moment I do not feel inclined to say more."

Having consulted with other officials appearing with him, the Solicitor-General said he would now like to ask that, for reasons he could not disclose, the proceedings should be heard in camera.

Sir James replied that, looking at the particulars of the claim, the sole issue appeared to be the value of a vessel. "That being so, we see no reason why the case should be heard in camera. The name of the vessel need not be mentioned or the purpose for which it was requisitioned. If anything of a private nature arose during the hearing they would have the room, cleared."

The case then proceeded, counsel retraining from mentioning the name of the vessel or the purpose for which it was requisitioned. The Solicitor-General elicited the information that it was a pleasure-boat with practically no cargo capacity, and that holiday-makers at present preferred to stay on land. The case was adjourned to February 20th to secure the evidence of expert valuers.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

PICTURES FOR THIS EVENING.

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

Mr. A. H. Ramjohn v. Rev. C. L. Coiper.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. H. Hancock and Mr. R. Hancock (over 30) v. Mr. and Mrs. Bevington (over 15).

MRS.'S HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse and Mr. J. W. Franks (over 15) v. Mr. S. R. Duxwell and Mr. H. A. Nisbet (over 15).

NO DELAY IN CLOSING ENEMY BANKS.

VINDICATION OF SIR WILLIAM FLENDER.

BANKERS' REPORT EXPLAINING THE DIFFICULTIES.

In a report on the progress made in the liquidation of enemy banks Mr. Walter Leaf and Mr. R. V. Vassar Smith state: "From our experience as practical bankers not only has due diligence been used in the realization and distribution of assets and liabilities, but the present position of operations shows that they have been conducted with an ability and expedition reflecting the highest credit on Sir William Flender and the supervisors who have acted under him."

The report concerns the Deutsche Bank, Oesterreichische Bank, and the Anglo-Austrian Bank. The main obstacle to a more rapid liquidation had been the decision of the French and Russian Governments to regard the London establishments as hostile creditors and to refuse permission to remit to them any assets in their respective countries. All the banks at the outbreak of war had large assets both in Russia and in France, more particularly the former. The whole of these were "frozen up," and could not be realised till after the war.

PAYMENTS WITHHELD. The case of debtors in neutral countries presented many difficulties and at the moment insoluble problems. All the banks had considerable interests in Rumania, and at the outbreak of war exchange on London became impossible except at a very heavy loss. Rumanian debtors refused to pay except in local currency, thus trying to throw the loss on the banks.

Large amounts were also owing from German firms in South America and other neutral countries. To applications for payment these firms generally replied that their accounts were with the head office of the bank in Berlin or Vienna, and that they had settled or meant to settle with them. These claims, as in the case of those in Rumania, could only be decided by proceedings in local courts, and it was quite possible that these Courts would hold that the London establishment was to be treated only as a part of the bank, and that settlement with the head office was a discharge of the debt.

Some German firms abroad had been forbidden by their Government to remit, and had accordingly paid their debts into joint bank accounts to be held till the end of the war.

With reference to Sir William Flender's proposal that he should be discharged from his office, the report adds: "We fully appreciate Sir William's desire to be relieved of a task which has proved to be both laborious and irksome. But we do not consider that it would be in the public interest that his proposal should be accepted."

LITTLE ONES FROM LILLE.

The following message from Rosendael is published in London papers of February 15th:

"Two hundred and fifty children, ranging in age from 6 to 14, arrived here to-day from Lille and Arras, to be cared for until the end of the war. They tell terrible stories of the death of food and of German brutality in the occupied region."

The children were three days on the journey in unheated and unlighted trains. Many were ill, and all were visibly underfed.

German rule in Lille is extremely severe, the least offence being visited with a month's imprisonment. The Germans, it is stated by the party, seem very discouraged, while the French, on the other hand, appear confident of ultimate victory.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 7th April is:

	Receipts for week	Receipts for 14 weeks
This year	12,412	180,047
Last year	13,068	174,706
Increase	84	14,361
Decrease		

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Banks	3.30 p.m.
Malayan Sugars	705 buyers
H. & K. Wharves	81 buyers
Hongkong Docks	121 buyers
Central Estates	96 buyers
Hongkong Lands	97 buyers
Cement	84 buyers
Langkate	184 buyers

WAR NEWS ITEMS.

Von Moltke Warned the Kaiser.

Writing in the "Zukunft," Herr Maximilian Harden recalls a statement made in 1890 by Field-Marshal von Moltke in the Reichstag:

"If the war which for more than ten years has been suspended over our heads like the sword of Damocles were now to break out, nobody could foresee the end of it."

All the European military Powers would take part in it. None of them could be completely beaten. Such a war might last seven or thirty years. Who was to the Power which sets Europe on fire?

Prussian Socialists Urge Peace to Avoid Starvation.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that a recent sitting of the Prussian Parliament was most agitated. Herr Hoffmann, the Socialist representative, took the defence of Dr. Liebknecht and charged the Berlin police with intolerable exaggerations.

"The people," he said, "are suffering terribly from cold and hunger. Peace could be obtained now, but the Government is unwilling to state a war aim. Herr Hoffmann added that the promise of electoral reform is a lure."

The Next Six Months.

Speaking at Bolton (Lancashire) recently, Lord Derby said that England had need of men, and must have them to ensure victory. "I believe," he added, "that the next six months will see the critical period of the war, but I am confident that they will be six months of success."

A Duke Ashamed of His Host.

When the Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, visited England four or five years ago on the cross-country automobile tour organized by the Germans for spying purposes, the prince visited the world-famous country mansion of an English duke.

The prince inscribed his autograph, as usual on such occasions, in the duke's book of visitors. According to the "Weekly Dispatch," there now appears across the prince's autograph the following sentiment, inscribed in red ink by the duke: "I am ashamed before God that this man ever disgraced my house with his presence."

Serum Against Gas Gangrene.

M. Weinberg and M. Seguin, of the Eastern Institute, yesterday informed the French Academy of Sciences, through Professor Laveran, that they have prepared an active horse serum against the bacillus edematis, which is believed to be the most marked pathogenic microbe in gas gangrene. The new serum has an antitoxic and preventive power which approaches the medium value of the anti-diphtheria serum.

Higher Pay for French Army of the Orient.

We read a daily indemnity against the high cost of living in the Orient has just been granted to officers and men by the French Minister of War. The increase in the case of officers ranges from 5fr.50c. to 6fr. and for the men from 15c. to 1fr. 75c.

What officers and men of the British Army in the Far East would like to have is a monthly indemnity against the high exchange.

The German Press.

The secretary of the society of German editors has published the following statistics of German papers since the war: From August, 1914, to the middle of May, 1916, 221 daily papers have ceased to appear. Towards October, 28 others, ceased publication. Since the beginning of the war to the middle of May, 287 journals temporarily suspended publication; and 29 others did likewise towards October. The cause is due chiefly to the price of paper which has increased 100 per cent.; coloured inks now cost from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. more; and the price of oil has advanced from 200 per cent. to 800 per cent.

CHILDREN'S WAR IDEAS.

"MINDING THE BABY" AN AID TO VICTORY.

Children's ideas on how to help win the war were quoted by Dr. W. Q. Kimmins, chief education inspector under the L.C.C., in an address to the Child Study Society.

He has examined 1,340 papers written by boys and girls about 11 years old. The War Loan, which one boy said "broke out in 1915," did not seem to appeal to the girls as the most practical method of helping the war. One girl wrote: "If a bomb fell on the Bank of England all our savings would be sent to ashes." It was a girl also who declared that "the child who minds the baby helps to end the war."

Other ideas were: "Every 5c. lent to the Government kills a German." "The Germans would be frightened if we saved our picture palace money." "If you want to go to a place of amusement go to a Red Cross concert." "A boy should fight for flowers, and so reduce household expenses." "We must work hard as soldiers and beat the enemy in arithmetic, and if we do so an enemy would think twice before invading England."

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

AUSTRIA AND AMERICA.

AUSTRIA BREAKS OFF RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 9. A despatch from the American Minister in Switzerland announces that Austria broke off relations on April 8. Spain will take over the United States interests in Austria.

LATER.

Sweden probably takes over the Austrian interests in the United States. The break is accepted as the prelude to a declaration of war.

A similar situation is expected in respect to Turkey and Bulgaria.

AUSTRIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES DEMANDS PASSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, April 9. The Austrian-Charge d'Affaires has demanded his passports.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND WAR.

PANAMA AT WAR.

PANAMA, April 8. The President has cancelled the expatriations of all German Consuls.

ALL "VERY EXCITED."

LONDON, April 8. Reports from Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago and Lima show that South America is very excited over the intervention of America, Cuba and Panama in the war, and also over the torpedoing of the *Duquesne*.

The Chilean Press believes that Chile shortly will be obliged to act against Germany.

The Peruvian Press considers that the South American Republics must act jointly against submarineism. The Argentine Press thinks that the situation is most grave. The opinion is that Cuba will act most usefully in destroying the pirates in the Antilles.

BRAZILIAN PRESS DEMANDS REPRISALS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 8. The whole of the Brazilian press demands reprisals for the sinking of the *Ypanga*. The Germans in Rio de Janeiro are being actively watched, especially those on the interned ships.

The German Minister had a prolonged interview with the Foreign Minister, to whom the former asserted that the *Farana* was mined, but the Government is satisfied that she was torpedoed, and is now considering what action will be taken.

BELGIAN RELIEF.

NEW YORK, April 8. The Belgian Relief Commissioner, Mr. Hoover, has been appointed to preside over the Belgian Relief Committee.

WAR TIME LEGISLATION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 10. A Bill has been introduced into the Senate which imposes three years' imprisonment for destroying war material during war time.

AUSTRIAN STEAMERS SEIZED.

NEW YORK, April 10. The Austrian steamer at various ports have been taken over. The machinery of one was found to have been crippled.

CHINA'S LAND TAX.

OPPOSITION TO INCREASE.

Owing to the deficit in the Budget the Ministry of Finance recently decided to increase the Land-Tax by twenty cents per mu and instructed the provincial authorities on the subject. During the last fortnight, however, telegrams have poured in from the provinces protesting against the increase. They have stated that owing to constant disturbances and bad years the majority of the people are unable to pay the present tax and the increase will cause great distress.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE fame of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH AND GERMAN AIRMEN.

THE DIFFERENCE.

LONDON, April 9. Reuters' correspondent at British Headquarters, discussing the British and German aerial casualties, particularly in yesterday evening's communication, calls attention to the conservative policy of the Flying Corps. In calculating the enemy losses he is impressed by the fact that our machines are fighting over enemy territory, some even fifty miles behind the front line. This is essential in order not to interfere with the artillery photographic machine work closer in. He proceeds to show that the whole doctrine on which the British Air Service works is one of bold offensive, an important feature of which is the bombing, "which necessitates invading the enemy zone and courting attacks. He dismisses as altogether misleading the possible impression of German air predominance, and says that quite the contrary is the case. He acknowledges that the enemy service since the battles of the Somme has been reorganised and has much improved in efficiency and boldness, but our airmen are confident that they have the ability to demoralise the Boche flyers.

He reminds the public that though the number of losses is apparently increasing the growth of the service is probably in considerably greater ratio. He points out that it is very seldom that a German aeroplane is brought down on our ground, and says, in the circumstances above described, that is obvious.

RHEIMS AGAIN SHELLED.

LONDON, April 9. A French communiqué states: There has been a violent artillery duel in the German section between the Somme and the Aisne in Champagne. The Germans yesterday fired 1,200 shells into Rheims, killing one and wounding four civilians.

DEFENCE OF PANAMA CANAL.

PANAMA TO UNRESERVEDLY ASSIST UNITED STATES.

PANAMA, April 9. The President has issued a proclamation stating that Panama will unreservedly assist the United States, particularly in the defence of the Canal.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THE BALKANS.

REVOLUTION ACCLAIMED.

LONDON, April 8. Reuters' correspondent at French Headquarters at Salonika says that all the Russian troops at the Balkan front acclaimed the result of the revolution and took the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government. All ranks are unanimous that their duty is to defeat the enemy with warlike zeal stimulated by the knowledge that victory alone can perpetuate the new liberty.

REBELS IN TRIPOLI.

DEFEATED BY ITALIANS.

ROME, April 8. An official report states: We attacked and completely defeated 5,000 rebels on April 5th at Dornia coast in Tripoli. Two hundred and six of the enemy were killed and valuable booty captured. Our casualties were very slight.

COLONIES FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

SCHEME OF CO-OPERATIVE SMALL HOLDINGS.

A scheme for employing discharged soldiers on the land is outlined by the Parliamentary Land Settlement (Scotland) Committee, in its report. The Committee was appointed in last autumn to formulate proposals for a wide and comprehensive system of land colonisation, having special regard to the new conditions created by the war.

The report advocates the development of small-holding colonies, to be worked on co-operative lines, and states that in many cases this can be most economically and expeditiously carried out by absorbing the men into such existing villages as are suitable, using the existing housing or temporary buildings, which could be erected immediately by German prisoners of war.

Initial capital for stocking and equipment, the Committee urge, should be made available through a State-aided land bank. The greatest care should be taken in selecting suitable settlers, and is every colony or group of colonies there should be a director to advise as to the cropping and management of the holdings.

CHINA'S JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

ANOMALIES AND DIFFICULTIES.

The difficulties in China's judicial system are made evident by the Overseas Senator Election Bribery Case. Li Enan, who was arrested on the 20th March, is alleged to be only a tool. The principal accused is the ex-Tuchun of Chekiang, Lu Kung-wan, against whom it is stated that considerable evidence has been secured. General Lu, being a military man, claims to be tried by Military Court but Military Law does not provide for bribery in connection with an election and the authorities are unable to decide which Court shall try the case.

WAR ON WOMEN.

THRILLING LAST SCENES ON SINKING LINER.

A survivor of the liner *City of Birmingham*, the story of whose sinking was told by the Admiralty, related fuller details to a Daily News representative at Liverpool recently. This case of German barbarity provides one of the finest instances during the war of grit and coolness on the part of women in a face of danger.

The women, he said, were wonderful. Before the ship was torpedoed many had expressed disappointment at not having seen a submarine. But that this was not merely lip bravery was proved when the attack occurred. As the following statement indicates, they mustered as calmly as if going down to breakfast. No one showed any sign of panic or hysteria. As for the children, no order was the proceedings of taking them to the boats that they obeyed the instructions gleefully, imagining it to be part of the programme of the voyage.

It was a strange scene that followed. Little boys were dotted about the sea and the occupants were singing popular songs as in the sheltered bay of a seaside resort. But there was no land in sight—only a big ship rapidly sinking by the stern, with a solitary figure on board. The captain stood on the extreme point of the bow. He had insisted on remaining on the ship, and fears for his safety produced the only note of anxiety.

Explaining how it was that Captain Haughton did not get away with the vessel was a story which he told with a certain amount of pride. He had insisted on remaining on the ship, and fears for his safety produced the only note of anxiety.

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TRAINING LEWIS GUNNERS.

WONDERFUL AND RAPID ORGANISATION.

One of the interesting developments of the Machine-Gun Corps is the rapidity with which the machine-gunners are being trained. Huge contracts for Vickers-Maxim guns were placed with all speed, and in 1915 headquarters in France asked that cavalry regiment and infantry battalion should be equipped with a large number of machine-guns.

Thanks to foresight at home, it became possible to meet these demands. At the same time a new type of machine-gun, a recent invention, called the Lewis gun, became available in large quantities. These guns are lighter, more portable than the Vickers-Maxim, and can be fired from the shoulder. Battalions at the front were largely equipped with these in the summer of 1915. The Machine-Gun Corps was brought into being by Army Order on October 22, 1915.

On October 18, 1915, the commanding officer arrived at the site, and things progressed so much that on November 18, 1915, arrived from 101 units, 2,000 more following in the next days. The quartermaster could not get to bed for 72 hours.

By January 22, 1916, there were in the corps 963 officers, 79,772 N.C.O.s and men, 506 guns, 562 carts, wagons, and limbers and 1,316 horses and mules. On February 7 and 8 the first 12 machine-gun companies left for overseas.

The training through which all officers and men pass is comprehensive and thorough. They are all carefully selected, for a machine gunner's duties are arduous to a degree. To carry a gun down a waterlogged trench is no easy matter; to transport it and all its appurtenances across a "No Man's Land," which is slippery with mud and pitted with shell holes, and then to dig or otherwise manufacture an emplacement for it in newly-captured trench demands considerable agility and strength.

An Army Council instruction of August 14, 1916, laid down the physical standard for a machine gunner. Twenty-five was regarded as the most suitable age, but men between 19 and 35 are eligible. Their height must be at least 5 ft. 3 in. with chest measurement and weight in proportion. Their range of chest expansion must not be less than 2 1/2 in.

Among the many details taught in the use of the belt and the signalling school is the largest in the kingdom. The corps also has its own bombing school, and special courses have recently been instituted in the tactical handling of the Lewis gun. The men for this are specially selected by the various commands, and are not drawn from the Machine-Gun Corps. Great attention is paid to riding and driving; every day there is an average of 400 officers and 1,000 men at riding and driving instruction.

The official manner! It was in a rural part of England, where the village schoolmaster is paid the handsome salary of £100 a year, together with a house, rent free, the house being valued by the Education Committee at £10 a year. Taking his courage in both hands, the dominie decided to appeal to the authority for a slight increase in his remuneration. After long and careful deliberation this worthy body pronounced their decision. We cannot give you a monetary increase in war time," they stated, "but in future we will regard your house as being worth £20 instead of £10 making your total salary and emoluments £120, and now the poor man has to pay increased rates on the higher rental.

WHY THEY WERE SLOW.

GERMAN OFFICER WAITS IN DUG-OUT TO BURN PAPERS.

The following incident of one of our raids will serve to illustrate how patient and indignant our men can be towards their enemies, once they have got their well beaten.

One of our officers, with a handful of bombers, stood at the mouth of a deep dug-out crowded with hordes. In his hand, such as it was, he held a bundle of papers, and he was waiting for them to come out and surrender, as he was going to blow up the dug-out. A voice replied, in excellent English: "Yes, we're coming."

He waited, but no one appeared. He repeated his order more emphatically. He got the answer: "Yes, yes! One minute, please!" Again he waited, and still no one came forth. Once again he summoned them, adding that his next summons would be a bomb. Then, at last, and just in time, the Boches came lumbering out obviously much relieved and in a great hurry to surrender. Finally their officer appeared with dignified deliberation.

"I had to wait to burn my papers," he explained apologetically. The Canadian stared at him indignantly. Then his face relaxed in approval.

"All right," said he, "we'll call it square, but two seconds more and you'd been in kingdom come!"

ENGLISH CANALS TO BE UTILIZED.

It is proposed, according to the "Times," to make a larger use of the canals and waterways of the United Kingdom. The curtailment of the railway service rendered necessary by the demand of the army authorities for increased rolling stock, etc., has led to further pressure on the railway companies, and it is hoped to relieve this by utilizing the canals.

It is understood that a joint board will be set up to regulate the various waterways. It will consist probably of representatives of the railway companies owning canals and of the various privately owned canals. One of the first duties of this board will be to consider the traffic rates on the canals. It is hoped by this means to facilitate the distribution of food and the transport of munitions and raw material.

NO MORE GERMAN DRUGS.

The "Daily Chronicle" in a leading article says:—

One incidental consequence of the state of war has been a considerable decrease in the number of civilian patients, out and in, dependent for treatment on the public hospitals. This decrease is a real decrease, and indicates improved health among the people for whom hospitals exist, and the improvement of health is accounted for by the abundance of food which the military separation allowances have assured to many women and children for the first time. The lessened civilian demand upon hospitals is fortunate, not only because there is a greater military demand or because hospital staffs are all reduced, but mainly because the prices of drugs, dressings, and instruments have gone up so enormously that it would have been impossible in these times to maintain many of the hospitals upon their former civilian basis. Upon all the ordinary necessities of a hospital the War Office has first demand in the market, and the War Office buys dressings, for example, by hundreds of tons—dressings which now cost more by a shilling a pound than they did before the war. Everybody agrees that the War Office Medical Service is almost perfect, and since supplies have been standardised, and the whims and fancies of great surgeons in favour of one make of instrument over another have been corrected, early extravagance has probably quite ceased. But, the market being restricted, the efficiency and abundance of the military medical service involve a handicap upon the general hospitals, and many humane physicians and house surgeons have been instructed not to use certain drugs, owing to their cost. Phenacetin, which was 2s. 7 1/2d. a lb. before the war, is now quoted at 60s. a salin has gone up from 2s. 3 1/2d. per lb. to 50s., salol from 1s. 11d. to 7 1/2s. Within 18 months of the beginning of the war calcium lactate and calcium carbonate were unobtainable at any price, acid salicylic had gone up from 11 1/2d. per lb. to 10s., acid acetyl salicylic from 1s. 10 1/2d. to 40s., amidopyrin (pyramidon) from 15s. 10d. to 60s., caffeine and its derivative from 12s. 6d. to 60s., cocaine from 10s. 8d. per lb. to 22s., methyl salicylate from 1s. 4d. to 10s.

There are two practical morals to be deduced from these facts. One is that the public will have to support the hospitals more generously than ever—in the case of the London Hospital alone, in spite of every economy, down to margarine for the staff, the cost of maintenance has gone up from the pre-war average of £100,000 a year to more than £170,000. The other is that we shall have to learn how to grow and make drugs for ourselves, so that we may never again be dependent upon Germany for our supplies. Atropine is costing £5 10s. per ounce, as against 7s. before the war, because only the Germans grow fields of the belladonna from which it is made as we grow wheat, and we have hitherto despised belladonna as a weed—deadly nightshade! Happily there has been an awakening since the war, and our manufacturers are paying more homage to science than they did, and are at last appreciating the value of the export chemist. But it is not too early to place the home manufacture of drugs, and surgical instruments definitely upon a permanent financial basis.

A CHARACTER.

POPULAR BOYS' EXPERIENCES IN THE ALLIED LANGUAGES.

A precocious boy, Frederick Robert Foster, ten, was charged before Sir David Barron at the Guildhall, with wandering. A constable found him in Green Tower-street early in the morning. In broad scores the boy said he was lost, having just arrived from "the Islands." His home was in "p-hoo" opposite Poplar Hospital, and he gave the name of Arthur Macdonald.

But Mr. Pinhorn (Schools Officer) said the boy was a well-known character. In answer to witness he said in a pathetic tone, "My father's servin' his King and country, and my mother's dead," (laughter). He not only pretended to be a young Scot, but at times affected French. Belgian was also slightly in his line, and he seemed to be studying the languages and manners of the Entente. (laughter.)

Sir David: A boy of unusual ability if properly trained.

Mr. Pinhorn: He has been in the hands of the police 100 times.

The boy's mother said he was more than the could manage.

Sir David: Nonsense! As a family man I should recommend a stout cane and a good thrashing.

Mrs. Foster: Would you? You don't know him.

The boy remained obstinately dumb in court, but to some other boys in the waiting-room he described really the whole proceedings, and made some observations in alleged Russian.

He was sent to the Reformatory Home.

THE JUTLAND BATTLE.

GERMAN DESERTER'S STORY OF THE FIGHT.

The Telegraph publishes a remarkable narrative obtained from a German first-class seaman, who joined the Iron Cross in the battle of Jutland and who subsequently deserted from the German navy owing to the bad food supplied to the men on the ships. He was aboard the German battle-cruiser *Lutzow*, which was sunk off Jutland. The ship carried a crew of 1,600, and of these 1,000 were saved, while 300 wounded men were drowned, when the admiral ordered that the *Lutzow* should be sunk in order to prevent the ship falling into the hands of the English. The *Lutzow* was torpedoed at 8 o'clock in the evening, and later on she received four hits from 15 in. shells, with the result that her speed had to be reduced to three miles an hour. A thousand men were taken off by four destroyers at 3 o'clock in the morning. Then five English destroyers and two small cruisers threatened the *Lutzow*. One of the German rescuing destroyers was sunk, and finally another destroyer was torpedoed. The *Lutzow* sank in a few minutes. The English closed in upon the sinking *Lutzow*, and this enabled the three rescuing destroyers to reach Wilhelmshaven. Many German ships were severely damaged as they were proceeding homeward, but they have since been repaired.

The seaman states that the German dockyards are now exclusively constructing submarines and large cruisers, but the *Hindenburg* and the *Raden* have been completed, and they will enter service next month. A new *Enden* and a new *Carlsruhe* have also been constructed. It is estimated that Germany has 200 submarines in active service, out of a total of 800. Most of the submarines are not expected to return. More submarines have been lost than any of the Germans care to admit. The submarine crews are given only six weeks' training and many accidents occur during the trials.

AN INCIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The following facts have been ascertained, says Reuters' Correspondent at Peking, concerning the arrest of Countess Kinski, Michael in the Chinese Legation at Peking.

The Countess, who is over 70 years of age, and resided next door to the Chinese Legation, during the revolution asked to be permitted to take refuge in the Legation, which request, according to humanitarian principles, could hardly be refused.

On the night of the 14th revolutionary soldiers broke in, removed the Countess and took her to the Duma where, on her arrival, the President of the Duma explained to her that there was no order for her arrest and immediately caused her to be released.

Meanwhile the Chinese Minister wrote to the President of the Duma and demanded an explanation. Mr. Rozhnko replied that the action was explained by the work of a disorderly mob, the Provisional Government was doing its utmost to maintain order and observe international law and could not be held to blame.

On the following day the Russian Foreign Office deputed one of its staff, accompanied by the Deputy Mayor of Peking, to call at the Chinese Legation and express regret at the incident, and on the assumption of office by the new Minister for Foreign Affairs a formal letter of regret was sent to the Chinese Minister.

I learn upon what should be unimpeachable authority, says the London correspondent of the "Liverpool Post," that the Allied Note, the tone of which has won such international admiration, alike for its dignity, ability, and great literary power, was written by Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

POWELL complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age, and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

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HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

STRICTLY UNIFORM.

In connection with the 1917 issue, the attention of Equipment Officers and all other ranks is drawn to the following:—

(1) All orders concerning uniform will in future be issued from Central Station.

(2) The names of men not yet in possession of any white uniform should be sent at once by Equipment Officers to the Store Sergeant, Central Station, through whom orders for the uniform required will pass. These men may at once get measured at No. 10.

(3) Members already in possession of six suits of white uniform will receive a fresh issue in the place of old uniform passed as unfit at specified parades at Central.

(4) All new uniform, when completed, will be issued to members by the Store Sergeant, Central, and not by the Tailor. (5) Equipment Officers should at once interview, Sergeant, Boulger, Store Sergeant.

POLICE SCHOOL, 5.30 P.M.

Class XI (Inspector Gordon).—Wednesday, April 11th.

Class X (Inspector Gerrard).—Thursday, April 12th.

Class IX (Chief Inspector Kerr).—Friday, April 13th.

As from this date and until further orders, all ranks will attend Police School in plain clothes.

PARADES, 5.30 P.M.

Wednesday, April 11th.—No. 1 Company. Also all Recruits, except of No. 2 Company, for passing out by A.S.P. (R.).

Thursday, April 12th.—Whole of No. 3 Company.

Friday, April 13th.—Recruits of No. 2 Company.

Members of Nos. 1 and 3 Companies (desiring to have old white uniform passed as unfit) will produce same for inspection on the above parades.

SAND AND ORCHESTRA TRACTICES, 9 P.M.

Band.—Friday, April 13th, and Wednesday, April 18th.

Orchestra.—Thursday, April 12th, and Thursday, April 19th.

Music Class.—Monday, April 16th, and Tuesday, April 24th.

No. 8 COMPANIES.—Inspector Wong Kwong Tin on taking over all duties connected with Warning and Defaults, is included in this Staff.

JOINED.

No. 2 Section.—P.C. 480 Aaleit.

No. 2 Company.—P.C. 484 Fozler.

RESIGNATIONS, &c.

P.C. 194 Fung Kwok Man is dismissed from the Police Reserve Force for misbehaviour.

P.C. 166 Chan Wang Chi is permitted to resign.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

Sergeant 623 Gibson reverts to the rank of Constable at his own request.

P.C. 631 Cartwright, No. 1 Section, is promoted Sergeant.

Trooper 630 Arnold, Mounted Police, is promoted Sergeant, and will take over Warning Duties.

P.C. 17 Kwan, Ambulance, is promoted Sergeant.

(Sgd.) F. C. JAMES, D.S.P. (R.).

GENERAL TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

THANKS FOR GOOD TREATMENT OBTAINED BY TRICK.

It is understood that the Turks have pulled up the railway between Hama and Tripoli (Syria) between Jafa and Jerrah, and are using the rails for the construction of a line between Basel and Diarbakir in accordance with the terms of the German General Staff.

It is learned on reliable authority that the British, French, and Russian prisoners who are employed on the construction of the new line, are treated most roughly by the Germans and Turks, and that a large number are falling ill from dysentery, and filling the military hospitals at Aleppo.

Those who have not been attacked by dysentery have fallen victims to other diseases resulting from bad food, rough treatment, and overwork.

One of the tricks adopted by the Germans and Turks, in order to throw doubt in the eyes of the British regarding the treatment of prisoners, was the honour paid to General Townsend, who was returned his sword and accorded the best treatment possible.

They brought him to Constantinople and made him write a letter of thanks for the good treatment he and his men had received at the hands of the

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HAWAII MARU Thursday, 13th April, at 3 p.m.

CANALIA MARU Wednesday, 25th April, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

JOSEPH MARU Tuesday, 10th April, at 8 a.m.

YUSEN MARU Thursday, 12th April, at 8 a.m.

ANAKUSA MARU Sunday, 15th April, at Noon.

KALIO MARU Sunday, 22nd April, at Noon.

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AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO April 11, at 4 p.m.

SWATOW & BANGKOK KANTOW April 12, Daylight.

SWATOW & SINGAPORE CHENOTU April 12, Daylight.

TIENSIN KUEICHO April 12, at Noon.

SHANGHAI ANCHU April 12, Daylight.

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SHANGHAI WINGSANG THURSDAY, April 12, Daylight.

HAIPHONG LOKSANG THURSDAY, April 12, at 7 a.m.

TIENSIN CHIPSHING THURSDAY, April 12, at Noon.

MANILA CHAISANG SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BOERNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD. AGENTS.

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Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS TO SAIL

"RINDJANI" 30th April.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers. In the SECOND CLASS EUROPEANS ONLY will be carried.

For further particulars please apply to

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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.

HAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgins WEDNESDAY, 11th April at 11 a.m.

HAIRONG Capt. J. W. Evans FRIDAY, 13th April at 11 a.m.

SWATOW

HAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgins SATURDAY, 7th April at 4 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

PERIA MARU 9,000-14 knots Wed., 18th April, 10.30 a.m.

KOREA MARU 18,000-18 knots Thurs., 26th April.

SIBERIA MARU 18,000-18 knots Sat., 12th May.

TENYO MARU 23,000-21 knots Wed., 23rd May.

NIPPON MARU 11,000-15 knots Tues., 5th June.

SHINYO MARU 22,000-21 knots Tues., 19th June.

First Class to London G\$348. (271-10-0) Return G\$603. (2122)

" " " San Francisco G\$250. " " G\$437.50.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso, Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer Tons & Speed Sailing

ANYO MARU 18,500-15 knots Tues., 11th Sept. at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO AGENT.

Telephones 291. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	SAWA MARU, Capt. Hayashi, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 1st May at Noon.
	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 9th May at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SAKI MARU, Capt. Yoshikawa, Tons 12,000	FRIDAY, 13th April at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU, Capt. Komatsubara, Tons 12,500	THURSDAY, 12th April at 11 a.m.
	JINSEN MARU, Capt. Takahashi, Tons 8,000	FRIDAY, 13th April at 11 a.m.
	SEIKO MARU, Capt. Kon, Tons 21,000	MONDAY, 30th April at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	RANGOON MARU, Capt. Kobayashi, Tons 8,000	THURSDAY, 19th April.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY.)

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI Manager.

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INTIMATIONS

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Central Location.

All Electric Traction Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout, Best of Food and Service.

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Manager.

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Importers-Exporters

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HONGKONG.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

BOMBAY, INDIA.

China:—

HANKOW.

SHANGHAI.

CANTON.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON-FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Residents in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read in the Chinese characters, and is possessed of a first-rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 124, Wellington Street, first floor. (1251)

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSEAU.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

AGENTS.

LONDON.—WILLIAM BAKER, 42 Great Russell Street, W.C. F. ALDAS, 11 & 12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 163 Queen's Road, Victoria St., CLARE, 80 & 81, Fleet St., 35 Great Church St., E.C. G. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 80 Cornhill, Gordon & Gorton, 15 St. Bride St., E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150 Fleet Street, C. MITCHELL & Co., Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. D. J. KETTER & Co., 8, Finsbury St., E.C. MARRER & Co., Ltd., 10, 11 & 12 New Bridge St., E.C.

SOUTHLAND.—FRED. L. SIMON, 5 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

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OCEAN.—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE ASSOCIATED CO., Colombo.

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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

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THE CHINA MAIL, LTD., 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

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Part I—Mammals and Birds 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) 100

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("Han-Tse King," translated by E. J. Eitel) 50

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM 50

WARNING BOOKS (for men) 50

WHISKY PRICES UP.

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Another sharp upward movement has taken place in the prices of single Scotch whiskies. Towards the end of last year the market was rather depressed on a par with the general state of the whisky industry, including the influence of prohibition or State purchases, and the possible continuance of such young holdings to meet the needs of the market makers for strong spirits. Now these contingencies are generally regarded as the price is unlikely to materialise. All other considerations are covered by the apparent certainty that with the output of grain whisky continuing to maintain its position, and that of malt whisky greatly reduced, there will be a serious deficiency of supplies. Holders are disinclined to part with stock except to old customers, who may be regarded as having a claim on them. In addition, distribution is being seriously hampered by the rigorous enforcement of the restriction on the export of whisky to the United States of America. This restriction was imposed with the view of preventing the exportation of whisky to a region of the clearance of duty, which was from April 1 next to 70 per cent of those during the financial year ending March 31, 1917.
So far the beginning of the year, the price of single Scotch whiskies have advanced in an average by a further 25 to 30 per cent, making the total rise since the beginning of the year fully 100 per cent.

TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very comfortable EIGHTS situated in Lee Hing Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars, apply to
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
45, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, March 13, 1917. 1578

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY

LARGE OFFICES, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fitted with electric light, telephone and sub-exchange.
Apply to—
C/O CHINA MAIL Office,
Hongkong, March 2, 1917. 1548

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, April 7, 1917. 511

TO LET.

NO. 7, Peak Road, containing Six rooms and servants' quarters.
Apply to—
Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, April 2, 1917. 1836

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.
Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1677

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King and York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamen, Canton.
THE RETREAT No. 38, The Peak.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 25,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

1 TING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unusual looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. It is the rule by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

\$450

OUR STANDARD

16 Feet Motor Boat

Fitted with 24 H.P. Cadillac Engine which runs on either Kerosene or Gasoline.
Please arrange for a trial run.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
Machinery Office.
Phone 27.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914. £33,970,387.
[—Authorized Capital 25,000,000; subscribed Capital 24,500,000]
Paid-up Capital £22,437,500
[—Fire Funds 3,337,047
[—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account 128,250
£23,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,458
Life and Annuity 2,141,985
Revenue Marine Department 337,239
Other Receipts 478,940
£3,339,622

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, OR ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
TAKED FOR SOLD IN ALL THE BEST DRUGGISTS AND MEDICINE SHOPS.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

TANG YUK, DENTIST, successor to the late SIEN YING, 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

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Can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong:—

The Hongkong Hotel.
The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.
The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.
The Upper Peak Tram Station.
The Lower Peak Tram Station.
Ho Cheong (D'Aguiar Street).
Heng Cheong (Kowloon).

EXCHANGE

Hongkong, April 10, 1917.

On London—
Bank Wire ... 2/4
On demand ... 2/4 5/16
30 days' sight ... 2/4 3/4
4 months' sight ... 2/4 9/16
Credits, 4 months' sight ... 2/5
Documentary, 4 months' sight 2/5 1/2
On Paris—
On demand ... 233 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight ... 234
On New York—
On demand ... 58 1/2
Credits, 90 days' sight ... 58 1/2
On Bombay—
Wire ...
On demand ... nom.
On Calcutta—
Wire ...
On demand ... nom.
On Singapore—
On demand ... 100 1/2
On Manila—
On demand ... 112
On Shanghai—
On demand ... nom.
30 days' sight (private paper) ...
On Yokohama—
On demand ... 100 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per fine) ... 48.40
Sovereigns (Bank's Buying Rate) 88.40 n.
Silver (per oz) ... 208
Best Silver in Hongkong ... 17 1/2 nom.
Chinese Copper Cents ... 1 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest ... 2 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin ... 6 1/2 p.m.
Hongkong Sub. Coin ... par.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O ...	5.00 P.M.	
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow ...	2.00 P.M.	
Sha-tau-kei, Sha-tin and Sheung-shui ...	4.00 P.M.	
Aberdeen, Au-tau, P. i. n. g. Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley ...	4.30 P.M.	
Canton, Sam-sai and Wuchow ...	7.30 A.M. 9.00 P.M.	Letters 6 P.M.
Macao ...	7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.	
Kowloon ...	6.00 P.M.	Saturdays
Nam-tai and Sam-ai ...	2.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	
Sham-shan ...	10.00 A.M. 6.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Macao ...	7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	
Canton ...	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 1.30 P.M.	
Tai Ping ...	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	
Shok K. ...	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	
Kowloon ...	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	
Kum-chuk ...	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	
Kau-kong ...	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	Except Saturdays.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-95.
The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.
To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

April 11th to 17th, 1917.			
Day	High Water	Low Water	Mean
Wed. 11	11.15	7.00	9.08
Thurs. 12	11.04	6.41	8.73
Fri. 13	10.50	5.58	8.24
Sat. 14	10.33	4.57	7.45
Sun. 15	10.15	3.41	6.78
Mon. 16	9.56	2.12	5.84
Tues. 17	9.36	0.73	5.05

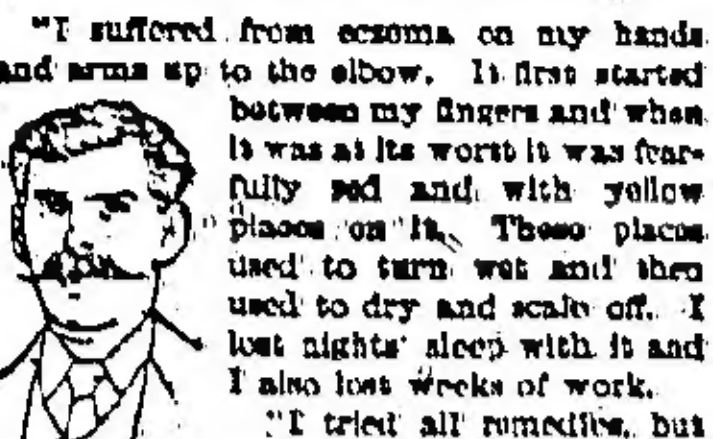
HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Direction of Wind	Force	Weather	Rain
29.80	29.83	29.80				
70	80	76				
80	96	63				
0.42	0.10	0.00				

Highest, open air temperature on the 11th 71°
Lowest, open air temperature on the 11th 63°
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, April 10, 1917.

TERRIBLE ITCHING ECZEMA ON HANDS

And Arms to Elbow. Lost Sleep Also Weeks of Work. Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.



"I suffered from eczema on my hands and arms up to the elbow. It first started between my fingers and when it was at its worst it was fearfully red and with yellow places on it. These places used to turn wet and when wet to dry and scale off. I lost sleep with it and I also lost weeks of work. I tried all remedies, but none did any good till I got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I quickly got relief so I bought more and they have healed me completely." (Signed) L. L. Lamb, 41, Franklin St., South Shields, Eng., July 30, 1915.
Sample Each Free by Post
Write up Skin Room, (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal). Address post-paid for samples: F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse St., London. Sold every where.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

§ 35 I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.
Quarter hour ... 10 cents.
Half hour ... 20
One hour ... 25
Three hours ... 50
Six hours ... 70
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... \$1.00
If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.
II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.
Hour ... 0.60 cents.
Three hours ... \$1.00
Six hours ... 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00
III.—In the Hill District.
With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers
Quarter hour ... \$0.15 \$0.30
Half hour ... 0.25 0.40
One hour ... 0.30 0.50
Three hours ... 0.50 0.80
Six hours ... 0.70 1.10
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 1.00 1.50
IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.
Ten minutes ... 5 cents.
Quarter hour ... 10
Half hour ... 15
One hour ... 20
Every subsequent hour ... 20
Note.—If the ricksha is engaged within the City of Victoria, and is discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 5 p.m., or is discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.
II.—In Kowloon.
Quarter hour ... 5 cents.
Half hour ... 10
One hour ... 20
Every subsequent hour ... 10
III.—Taipo Road.
Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than—
To 4th mile—
single ... 75 cents ... 1 hour.
return ... 1.00 ... 2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single ... 1.20 ... 2 hours.
return ... 1.50 ... 4 hours.
Beyond 6th to 8th mile—
single ... 1.75 ... 2 1/2 hours.
return ... 2.00 ... 5 hours.
Beyond 8th to 11th mile—
single ... 2.50 ... 3 hours.
return ... 3.00 ... 7 hours.
Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be made of previous arrangement in each case.
The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.
To 4th mile—
single ... 75 cents ... 1 hour.
return ... 1.00 ... 2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single ... 1.20 ... 2 hours.
return ... 1.50 ... 4 hours.
Beyond 6th to 8th mile—
single ... 1.75 ... 2 1/2 hours.
return ... 2.00 ... 5 hours.
Beyond 8th to 11th mile—
single ... 2.50 ... 3 hours.
return ... 3.00 ... 7 hours.

RIKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.
Ten minutes ... 5 cents.
Quarter hour ... 10
Half hour ... 15
One hour ... 20
Every subsequent hour ... 20
Note.—If the ricksha is engaged within the City of Victoria, and is discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 5 p.m., or is discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.
II.—In Kowloon.
Quarter hour ... 5 cents.
Half hour ... 10
One hour ... 20
Every subsequent hour ... 10
III.—Taipo Road.
Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than—
To 4th mile—
single ... 75 cents ... 1 hour.
return ... 1.00 ... 2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single ... 1.20 ... 2 hours.
return ... 1.50 ... 4 hours.
Beyond 6th to 8th mile—
single ... 1.75 ... 2 1/2 hours.
return ... 2.00 ... 5 hours.
Beyond 8th to 11th mile—
single ... 2.50 ... 3 hours.
return ... 3.00 ... 7 hours.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home ... 04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital ... 04
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower ... 04
From Clock Tower to Race Course ... 10
From Clock Tower to Bay View House ... 12
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House ... 08
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay ... 08
II.—In the City of Victoria.
Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour ... 10 cents.
Half hour ... 20
One hour ... 30
Two hours ... 35
Three ... 40
Four ... 50
Five ... 60
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25
III.—Beyond Victoria.
Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour ... 40
Half hour ... 60
One hour ... 80
Two hours ... 1.40
Three ... 2.00
Four ... 2.40
Five ... 2.80
Six ... 3.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. 6.00
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 10th at 11.45—No returns from Indo-China. Pressure has increased considerably over N. China, slightly to moderately over the south and east coasts and slightly over the Philippines; moderate decreases have occurred over Japan, the Loochoos and the Bonins.

The anticyclone has passed into the Pacific and another anticyclone has formed over N. China. The depression noted yesterday has moved into the Sea of Japan and partially filled up.

Moderate easterly winds will prevail over the north part of the China Sea. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.84 inches, against an average of 7.55 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 11th April:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, moderate to cloudy, some rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong to Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN APRIL.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of April, 1917:

April 10th.	5.57	a.m.	6.53	p.m.
11th.	5.56	"	6.53	"
12th.	5.55	"	6.53	"
13th.	5.54	"	6.54	"
14th.	5.54	"	6.54	"
15th.	5.53	"	6.54	"
16th.	5.52	"	6.54	"
17th.	5.51	"	6.54	"
18th.	5.50	"	6.54	"
19th.	5.49	"	6.55	"
20th.	5.48	"	6.56	"
21st.	5.47	"	6.57	"
22nd.	5.47	"	6.57	"
23rd.	5.48	"	6.57	"
24th.	5.48	"	6.57	"
25th.	5.45	"	6.57	"
26th.	5.45	"	6.58	"
27th.	5.45	"	6.58	"
28th.	5.42	"	6.59	"
29th.	5.41	"	6.59	"
30th.	5.41	"	6.59	"